Homestead and would dise mbark from their train on the disused Wheeling branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railway at a point northwest of Homestead, near the Carnegie property; and from over the hills and under cover of the Carnegie company's houses endeavor to effect a secret entrance to the idle mills. While the dispatch did not come as a thunderbolt from a sky, for clouds of possible danger were visible on the horizon, it created the greatest excitement among the leaders, and decisive measures were taken at once. Scouts were sent to the houses of the sleeping workingmen and the alarming information that "black sheep" were coming was sufficient to send scores of men hurrying toward the headquarters. The greatest number of these were armed with Winchesters. Some of these weapons, by the irony of fate, had once belonged to the Pinkerton agency, and were taken from the detectives after their surrender last Wednesday.

It was a strange scene. Squads of the armed men silently shouldered their rifles and went to the points selected -- the hilltops about the town overlooking the tracks of the Wheeling division. The leaders, with anxiety written on their faces, and thoroughly appreciating the gravity of the situation, walked among their men and gave their instructions. Perhaps three hundred armed workingmen were called into requisition. The leaders decided that more were not needed. but they knew if the expected contingency arrived the shrill whistle of the electric-light-works would give the alarm to Homestead, and that thousands of sympathetic comrades, each with a weapon of some sort, would quickly be on hand. But the night passed away without development. It was a disappointment to some of the men, but others gladly shouldered their guns and quickly walked back to their homes. The flarm was false, but the leaders don't believe it to have been intended for a hoax. It came from too authentic source for that. Nothwithstanding the seeming unreliability of the warning, the leaders believe it was based on some actual information, and vigilance has

Increased accordingly. The belief is firmly fixed in the minds of nearly everybody in Homestead that Pinkerton detectives are in town, obtaining information of some sort, and, acting on this belief, suspicion has increased to an almost incredible degree. Every presumed intimation of an unsympathetic feeling for the cause of the locked-out workmen is resented. An illustration of this is afforded by an incident that occurred yesterday. It was rumored during the afternoon that a New York newspaper, believed to be friendly, on personal and pecuniary grounds, to the Carnegie side of the trouble, had published an editorial not at all friendly to the locked-out men. Shortly after this several thousand copies of an edition of this journal arrived in Homestead. The bundles were addressed to the locked-out workmen. At headquarters the bundles

were opened and a committee was appointed to pass upon the character of the matter in the edition concerning the Homestead trouble, The examination was not satisfactory to the examining board, It was decided that the matter in the paper was derogatory to the workingmen's cause and that the copies were sent to Homestead in an attempt to have the strikers infinenced from their course. And the seven bundles were made into a big fire and the danger was removed. One of the leaders of the strikers was asked by your correspondent what the outlook is for the advance of the Pinkerton

force which is supposed to be assembling over back of the hills south of the Carnegie mills. He replied: "There is no question about the presence of armed men just south of the range of hills. Our scouts have located them in a dozen places. They are in groups and are moving about. They are gradually getting together and will in all probability make a feint upon some point in our lines which they believe weak. I do not think their first attack will be a serious one. They are back from two to three miles from the river, and are evidently waiting for reinforcements, They are arriving in small detachments so that they will not attract notice. Not one of us doubts the presence of these men, and that they intend to make an attempt to

reach the mili. The usual guards are out to-night, and men not on duty are warned to hold themselves in readiness to obey a quick call. There is an especially strong body of men in the hollows outside the strikers' headquarters.

### ARBITRATION TALK.

The Names of Blame, McKinley and Pattison Suggested in Case the Workmen Agree.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10 .- A report is current here that the members of the congressional committee which will begin an investigation of the trouble between the Carnegie company and its men will, in their individual capacity, suggest arbitration, and that a canvass of the men who would be eligible has resulted in talk of selecting James G. Blaine, Major McKinley and Governor Pattison. Governor Mc-Kinley is named to represent the protection interest and Governor Pattison for the other side. There is some doubt as to the acceptability of Mr. Blaine, as he is known to be a close friend of Andrew Carnegie. It is also doubtful if he would accept. The mill men say they will not listen matters in dispute to arbitration until Mr. Frick, or some one higher in authority, retracts the ultimatum issued by Mr. Frick that no union workmen would ever in the future be employed in the mills. The workmen are also averse to submitting their troubles to arbitration by strangers to them. They hold that if there is any disposition to make a settlement the agents of the company can confer with their representatives, and a basis of agreement found if one is possible. They are satisfied that the Carnegie people want no settlement other than the complete dissolution of the Amalgamated Association and the opportunity to deal with the men as individuals. The men declare that they will starve rather than submit to the lat-

### ter alternative. WILL BE TO THE FINISH,

When the Expected Battle Takes Place I Will Be Decisive-Proposed Hospital. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10 .- The atmosphere of Homestead is pervaded by mild symptoms of hysteria these days. The intense strain of excitement and expected attack to which the strikers have been subjected for the past week is beginning to tell on them until the anxiety has reached such a tension that a renewal of bestilities would be a positive relief. Alarm after alarm has swept over the town, and the men have so often responded to these alarms, till the running of the telegraph boy through the street is almost sufficient for a call to arms. At various times last night and during the early Lours of morning reports were circulated that the Pinkertons were at the outskirts, and the scramble that succeeded these announcements would have been ludicrous but for the gravity of the situation. Men rushed to their homes and prepared themselves for the impending battle, only to be apprised an hour later that the report was false, and that the Pinkerton invasion

was again relegated to the future. So often has the cry of wolf gone out that there is danger that when the true alarm does come it may fall on unbeeding cars and the enemy be within the city limits before the call to battle is sounded, There is no doubt of the settled conviction in the minds of the strikers that another battle is inevitable. They have received at least a dozen telegrams from various points stating that the Pinkertons are mobilizing detachments at as many places preparatory to a grand movement of this private army on the city of Homestead, and the leaders of the strikers have accepted most of this information as authentie, and concluded that the decisive struggie is not far distant. The estimates of | rogated upon this point this evening and the strength of the Pinkerten army is, by a merely stated that Dr. M. G. Buchner, of the Pittsburg Mercy Hospital, had called at 800 men, and the strikers feel confident that, with the arms at their command and their strength of from 3,000 to 5,000 able-bodied men, they can easily repulse this force. Of one thing there can be no will be followed by another battle, more sanguinary, more terrible, but more decisive than the first. When its smoke clears away the strikers will have been subdued

army of Homestead, a militant organization which no military of the State or country can subdue.

VIRTUAL PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The strikers are perfecting their organization to-day, and appear to be gaining strength in every way, except with the press. The prominent newspapers of the country, of which copies are being received in this city, appear to be resentful of the espionage and restrictions imposed upon their representatives, and the leaders of the mill-workers now realize that the attempt to exercise consorship over the press dispatches has been a most serious error. Everything that can be done by Hugh O'Donnell to protect the newspaper men from harassing interference has been done, and it is safe to say that so long as be is the dominant spirit no more reporters will be ordered out of town. But Mr. O'Donnell is in advance of his fellows, and thespirit of toleration which he evinces is not shared by many of the rank and tile. The great majority of the strikers are still disposed to regard the newspaper men as interlopers, and a half dozen new arrivals to-day were promptly approached by a self-constituted committee and marched off to the strikers' headquarters, where they were forced to remain an hour or two until they had sat-

isfied the men as to their identity. Of course all this is irritating to the newspaper men, and when the strikers make their habitual assertion that peace reigns at Homestead and there is periect freedom on every hand, the victims of their martial-law methods wonder how, if that be true, they should have been forcibly marched away by the strikers' committee and deprived of their liberty for an hour, in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania and in defiance of the liberty of the press. Indeed, there are representatives in this city who maintain that the fear of subsequent visitations impels them to an excess of caution, and that their news dispatches suffer from the consciousness that the morrow may bring a reckoning from an irate committee, which knows no code of ethics, and which, while clamoring to be released from the oppression of capital, does not show such a fine appreciation of liberty when another's rights are to be ob-

This is the situation candidly expressed, and the Associated Press but fulfills its functions when it save that it is only when temerity outweighs discretion that the correspondents in this city exercise that perfect freedom of news expression which would characterize their dispatches from any other point, and which even the gravity of the situation at Homestead should

DIRECTED BY A SECRET POWER. The advisory committee of the strikers is no longer in official existence, according to the statements of the strikers, who say that, though it was proposed to reorganize it, this has not been done. However, though it may not have an official existence, practically the same men who composed it are again performing the functions that were devolved upon the committee, and while the locked-out men deny that they have any organization, it is evident to any observer that directions are given by certain men and that they act authoritatively. The reason for this failure to have an official organization for the direction of affairs, it seems likely, is found in caution and a desire not to get involved. If possible, in any court proceedings which may hereafter be instituted. The leaders realize that they are treading on dangerous ground, and do not intend, officially, to commit themselves to any action at law, but be free to disavow responsibility for anything which cannot be personally placed upon them; besides, they are not the leaders of a force that is absolutely controllable, but of an unorganized and large body which may at any time break away and act as a mob on the volition of its individual members. No one is willing to assume responsibility, and so far as any control goes it is now exercised unofficially and through separate lodges, in which secret obligations hold, as well as through a committee.

The advisory committee consisted of the president and two members of each lodge. Its function was to direct the men, to see that duties were assigned to them, that they kept sober and orderly, that they acted as a unit, and, generally, to see that whatever was done was to the interest of the men. One reason for its disbandment, members of the committee say, was that Sheriff McCleary and others endeavored to use the committee and get its indorsement of the presence of deputies here, and, through the committee, get the consent of the men who were, on the whole, against

it. They claim that the men are now acting together without direction, and are themselves each directing affairs properly and keeping good order, and that therefore an organization is unnecessary, but other considerations that are not stated have much to do with the matter.

Mr. O'Donnell this evening refused to admit that the advisory committee was still in force. "I cannot say anything about it yet." he said, in answer to an inquiry as to whether the committee was still in force.

"Are you considering the reorganization "Not yet. All I can say is to repeat a saying of Lord Nelson, England expects every man to do his duty. We, too,

"Have you received any information

'Have you received any visits from prom-

from the sheriff to-dayt' "No, nothing." "The congressional investigating committee will be here day after to-morrow; what steps will you take to receive it?" "I suppose if it calls upon us we shall respond and give it all the information neces

"Yes; Daniel Harris, president of the New York State branch of the Federation of Labor, is here to extend the sympathy and proffer the assistance of that organiza-

ARRANGING FOR A HOSPITAL. Arrangements have begun, it is said, by which there will be a temporary hospital for the care of the wounded near the probable scene of battle, in case another light occurs. The struggle, if one comes, of course, will be for the possession of the mill property, and it will be in its vicinity that the war will rage, if at all. The little town of Homestead has not yet risen to the importance and size of making a hospital one of its institutions, and there were no means, except those hastily improvised in the homes of any wounded strikers, for the care of men injured in battle. This afternoon, it is said, a young physician came to Hugh O'Donnell, the local leader. with a note of introduction from Sister Magdalene, of the Sisters of Mercy, who has charge of the West Pennsylvania Hospital, to which some of the injured of Wednesday's battle were carried. It is reported that she suggested to O'Donnell that he be given facilities for the accommodation in temporary hospital quarters of any persons who might hereafter be injured. It was, he said, of course, to be hoped that further trouble might be averted, but preparations should be made to give immediate and proper attention to all the persons needing it, and subsequently they could be removed to the bospital in Pittsburg, where better facilities would of course, exist. O'Donnell is said to have asked the physician what he would need and was told that quarters should be arranged. There should be nurses ready, and mattresses and cots should be provided. His suggestions were well received by O'Donnell, who thought that it would be a very wise precaution to take. He is said to have promised to arrange to have suitable quarters turned over to the physician, and it is probable that they will be located in the three-story brick building of the Amalgamated Association, which stands on a corner not far from the works

and is where the men meet. The strikers are constantly in expectation of a fight, and the prompt acceptance of the other shows this, and also the realization the men have that the next fight is likely to have a more serious result than the previous battle. Mr. O'Donnell himself was very noncommittal when interand proffered his assistance and also offered to receive any wounded that might be now in the city.

## SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

A Washington Lawyer's Bad Advice-Arbitration-Suggestions from Cranks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10 .- The commitand Carnegie be once more the king of the iron region, or the power of the Pinkertons will be forever broken, and the industrial received several hundred telegrams and toe of the Amalgamated Association has immoral effects of self-aggrandizement

letters from labor organizations and individuals in all parts of the country offering moral and financial support. Some of these were given out for publication this afternoon. One of the most interesting telegrams was from Orris D. Stiles, a Washington lawyer. It is addressed to Hugh O'Donnell, and reads as follows:

"Your people have many friends in both Houses of Congress, and at least 60,020,000 people are on your side, and we look to you to assume an attitude in which you may be supported. I think you have put an end for all time to the Pinkertons, and, I am tempted to say that, notwithstanding your loss of life, it is worth the cost, If you assume an attitude atrictly legal you can be supported for years, and I think your advisory committee ought to get together again and consider the matter of incorporation and filing a bill in equity, claiming a legal lien upon the company's property. As you are in possession the company could not eject you as summarily as they seem disposed to do. Let your committee announce that your possession is under color of title and demand of the sheriff that he should show legal warrant for your dispossession. Get the best legal talent in Pittsburg, Harrisburg or Philadelphia, and give them battle royal, and institute criminal process against Mr. Frick for murder and treason. He was at Homestead with an armed force, and without process of law, and against the peace of the common-wealth. They ought to feel the weight of public opinion, and the entire sentiment that I have heard expressed is that it is a concerted scheme to unload the union. As for Pinkerton, he was a marplot during the war, and was either disloyal or a very poor detective. During the Peninsula campaign of General McClellan, in 1862, he kept that otherwise able General fully impressed with the idea that 200,000 rebel troops were constantly in his front, while subsequent events fully showed that at no time did they amount to a third of that number. The old soldiers will be with you to a man in any and every way in which they can make themselves felt. If Carnegie, from his home in the Scottish Highlands, or his employes here, or capital anywhere in the Republic, can direct and levy war we have lost the essence of a republican form of government." This letter was read with considerable

interest, and at its conclusion Mr. O'Donnell stated as the Amalgamated Association was represented by three of the leading lights of the Allegheny county bar the suggestion would be referred to them. ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

The following communication was received by Hugh O'Donnell from Alfred H. Love, of the Universal Peace Union, proposing arbitration:

"On behalf of the Universal Union and in the interest of peace through justice and arbitration, I write you to ascertain if you and those you represent will not submit your grievances to wise and impartial arbitration. The Peace Union has a committee on arbitration, and has had remarkable success in many controversies. We may be of use to you in this critical juncture. We have addressed Carnegie, Phipps & Co. in the same spirit. In the interest of justice, humanity and peace how much better to refer this difficulty to arbitration and thus conciliate all conflicting matters. Shall be pleased to hear from you if you receive our letter and you can bring about the conference."

"What do you think of this suggestion for arbitration?" Mr. O'Donnell was asked. "I could not say anything definite about the proposition for arbitration, for I have not talked with the Amalgamated Association. Speaking for myself, however, I will say that I think we will have intelligence enough in our ranks to settle our own affairs. I do not think we would approve of such a proposition. It is not customary to settle our matters in that way."

The Central Labor Union of Chicago telegraphed, extending encouragement, offering financial support, and urging the mill men to stand firm and win. Several telegrams and letters from cranks, offering to build dynamite boats and other wild schemes, were also received. A New York Anarchist wrote suggesting that the existing difficulties could only be adjusted on the lines of eternal fitness by a hundred pounds of metal being tied to manager Frick and that individual cast into the Monongahela river. Another man inclosed a drawing of a cheap and effective dynamite gun which "any body can use on short

"These letters and suggestions," said O'Donnell, "are calculated to injure our case. The world knows I have no anarchistic tendencies. A fair field and no favor is my idea." An ex-Pinkerton man whom O'Donnell escorted from the burning barge, and who

said the latter saved his life by protecting him from the fury of the mob, wrote a letter full of gratitude, but Mr. O'Donnell's modesty prevented him from giving it for full publication, as the epistle bristled with heartfelt expressions of humility and

#### THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE Reorganized Last Night for the Purpose o

Maintaining Order in the Town. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10 .- The advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association, which went out of existence last Wednesday, when the battle with the Pinkertons began, met this evening and reorganized. expect every man to do his duty in this This committee was formed for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the wage scale with the Carnegie Steel Company, and was continued in existence after Superintendent Frick had refused to meet it or confer with any official representatives of the mill-men's organization. When the riot began the committee was disbanded and all of its records destroyed, for fear the members would be held responsible for any trouble that might ensue. After taking legal ad vice they decided to reorganize. Hugh O'Donnell is chairman of the body, and W. L. McConegly is secretary. There are one hundred members, instead

fifty, as in the old committee. Mr. O'Donnell said that the committee has been reorganized for the purpose of preserving order and not to prosecute, arrange a code of signals, etc. The committee will have nothing to do with propositions for arbitration or settling the strike, but will attend to the preservation of order. The strikers have received word from the other steel mills in which Carnegie is interested, including those at Braddock and Duquesne, and that the workmen at these mills stand ready to go out at any time and thus paralyze the industry. There are over twenty thousand in the steel mills who will be affected

if such a step is taken. The orders of the advisory committee, resurrected here to-night, meet with respect by all the crowds, but there is here and there a note of revolt very plainly audible in this harmony of ungovernment now prevailing in Homestead. Mr. O'Donnell, the new, as well as the old chairman, has a difficult task before him. Anybody but himself would think it impossible. He is a clean-cut, clean looking young man, dark as a Spaniard, with piercing black eyes, a resolute mouth and chin, and the courtesy and good breeding of one more used to the drawing-room than the foundry. He was badly handled in escorting the surrendered Pinkertons after the battle and his great regret in connection with the fight was the treatment of prisoners under protection. His effort to secure the safety of the detectives has seriously shaken his influence with the unthinking part of his following, and this is one of the elements in the problem of the advisory committee. The people generally seem to be glad that it has taken up its work again, but they do not believe that it will be long before it again dissolves itself and burns its records.

## WHAT THE PREACHERS SAID.

Allusions to "Triumphant Democracy," King Carnegie and Demagogues.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.-The ministers of the gosnel are still giving occasional manifestations of their sympathy with the strikers. All the churches were largely attended this morning, in anticipation of some radical expression from the pulpit, and the visitors were not disappointed.

At the Methodist Church the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Genesee Conference, to-day occupied the pulpit in lieu of Dr. Melliyard, the regular pastor, and made some forcible aliusions to the existing strife, "When the world shall turn from will be things of the past. We will then,

indeed, have triumphant democracy, when Carnegie is not king, but when Christ is the acknowledged Lord of hosts. [Sensadown with the lamb of labor, and there will be no Pinkertone to detroy or harm.' The manifestations of approval which followed these expressions amounted almost to applause, and the following sentiment from the prayer of Dr. Molllyard also received cordial approval: "While the surging waves of sorrow have pressed heavily on this community during the past few days we pray that with God's help our faith shall be stayed, and our confidence in God and our hope of salvation made more strong. God grant comfort to those hearts that are watching to-day over their wounded, and those widows and mothers that are weeping over their dead. God grant in great mercy, through the power of the salvation of the dving Christ, that all those things may work together for our good in Christ Jesus. So move the mind of the community, of the forces of this State, of the sober-thinking and intelligent men of this State, that peace and harmony may be restored. Oh, God, we pray that demagogy may take a back seat, and honest men brought to the front. God grant that in all these conflicts we may see salva-tion going forward, peace and harmony triumphant, and prosperity reign again in our community as it has done in the past." At St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Tenth avenue, this morning, at high mass, the Rev. J. J. Bullion spoke of the riot and the present uneasy condition of the town. He adjured his flock to do everything in its power to avoid further bloodshed, and declared that it should be the common effort off all good citizens to bring about the arbitration of the present quarrel. This, he said, the power of public opinion would force upon both the disputants. In speaking about the matter afterward Father Bullion said: "This is a pesceable community, but a fearless one. They will

"But if the firm refuse to arbitrate?" "How can it in reason object to a reasonable solution. But if it did reject the solution then I should doubt its honesty and would believe that it was cloaking its real purpose under a false and suspicious cover. But the opinion of the country can coerce them; both sides must come together or we will have a most shocking and demoraliz-ing sequel to the wild work of last week."

submit to the law, but they will not sub-mit to what they deem illegal forces. If

another attempt is made to force the Pin-

kertons into Homestead I fear the very worst end. There will be bloodshed. The

quarrel cannot be settled that way: the

firm and the men must arbitrate."

As Viewed by Pittsburg Divines. PITTSBURG, July 10.—The Homestead riot was the theme of many pulpit discourses throughout the cities of Pitteburg and Allegheny to-day. Rev. E. R. Donahie took the Golden Rule as his text. In the course of his address he said: "Who doubts that any one of the thousands employed in those works at Homestead has not been obliged to worry a hundred times moreover the problem of how to procure shelter for his wife and little ones out of his scanty income than has the head of that great establishment over all the costly structures which have gone up in his honor in this country and in Scotland. " " In spite of all that they have thus far said on this subject not a snadow of excuse has appeared for the barricading of their works, their defiant threats, the importation of hired ruffians to shoot down their late employes, and all the insolent demands upon the county and State authorities to complete the work of crushing the last lingering spark of independence out the men to whom they owe millions which they so dearly love to display before the eyes of the aristocrats of Europe. The people of this country would respect Mr. Carne gie, and those associated with him in his works a thousand times more he would manifest a little more practically the spirit he so flippantly apotheosizes in numerous magazine articles and fulsome addresses before clubs and lyceums than if he should build granite libraries in every town and village from Maine to California, and from Land's End to John o'Groate.' DeWitt Benham, of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, in the course of his remarks said: "Organ-ized labor is not only justifiable but commendable. Workingmen are at perfect lib to form their trades-unions associations. The rights of the workingmen must be protected. Human selfishness is only too prone to take advantage of the necessities of the weak. It makes well-disposed men cruel. Labor must protect itself against gread. When, however, a strike is declared, law, life and property should be respected. The men at Homestead may be commended for having protected from destruction the property of their employers but they have laid themselves open to severe criticism in the disregard shown to law and life. Those scenes enacted upon the banks of the Monongaheia will not soon be forgotten. They presented a ghastly spectacle indeed. Seldom the world called to witness such cruelty, insult and abuse heaped upon prisoners taken under a flag of truce. We regret deeply for the cause of labor that these occurrences should have ever taken place. Such outbreaks prejudice the minds of the community against even just claims."

### ROUND-UP OF UNBADGED REPORTERS Six Newspaper Men Corralled and Kept Pris

oners for Two hours. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10 .- One of the curious episodes of the day was the roundup of unbadged newspaper men at the strikers' headquarters immediately upon their arrival from Pittsburg. There were about a half dozen correspondent on the afternoon train that came to Homestead, and immediately upon their leaving the cars they were met by several polite, welldressed gentlemen who asked what their business was in town. As soon as it was explained, the correspondents were told to go right to headquarters, have themselves identified, and get their badges, and in order that there should be no mistake about the direction, several volunteers went along to show the way. The whole thing was done so quietly and with such a complete air of good humor that it was some time before the reporters imagined that there was anything like duress intended. Even then it only dawned upon gradually. When the little was brought to headquarters it was found that Mr. O'Donnell, who is the committee on press, was absent at rest. He had been up the whole of the preceding night. Nobody else could issue the badges, and the gentlemen were advised that it might be imprudent to go away from headquarters without their little squares of white calico. "Of course, you can go it you wish," said Mr. Crawford, one of the committee, "but you may be subjected to appoyances, and I would advise you to stay here until O'Donnell has been seen. The reporters all agreed to stay, and a few moments later some of the older scribes gathered in and warmly recommended the most exact obedience to any

advice tendered by the committee. The duress lasted about two hours before O'Donnell appeared, and even then it took more than half an hour for the badges to be awarded, the committee being in anything but an amiable mood, one of them suggesting that the mode of identification was so loose that if the Pinkertons were not foois they would be well represented among the so-called reporters. That there are at least a dozen Pinkertons in the town is conceded by the committeemen. who thus explain the stringency of their press regulations. Numerous stories are told of the extreme vigilance with which everybody is watched. One suspect, last night, was stripped to his underclothing. his papers closely examined, and, nothing being found, his money and other things were returned to him, but he was taken to the track and pointed out the way to Pittsburg. He had aroused suspicion by lingering about among several groups, and one man had followed him for hours before he was taken in hand. The patrols are by no means violent. They question a stranger politely, but if he cannot give a good account of himself he must leave the town at once. The fact is that Homestead is as much in a state of siege as though a public enemy was camped on the heights around the town and gun-boats lying in the river. Civil law has given place to martial, and, on the whole, the latter is being administered with less friction than one would ex-

The Sort of Quiet That Prevails. Homestead Special to Chicago Tribune. "It is all quiet at Homestead." The story

has run along the wires every day since the

waters of the Monongahela were crimsoned

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

with human blood last Wednesday morn ing. Noon and evening the bulletin-boards have repeated: "It is all quiet at Home-

The quietude at Homestead is of a peculiar kind, and it leaves a strange impression on one who has made a careful study of it. One of the Tribune correspondents had an interesting insight into the quietude of Homestead to-day. Stepping from a Pittsburg train into the depot, he asked the station agent a question of a simple character. The agent looked at the questioner and asked: "Who are you! What de you want to know for!" and then he began to talk about newspapers and abuse them for printing what had been given their representatives by men who were authorized to give it out.

"A newspaper man was run out of here last night," continued the agent, "and more of them shall go if they are not care-The correspondent went away and down

the street. It was a sunny day and not a cloud floated across the sky. "It is all quiet at Homestead." Children were playing on the sidewalks, and the merchants sat in the front of their business houses reading the newspapers. Trade was at a standstill. Down in the middle of the block the Western Union Telegraph company has established a work-ing-room for the accommodation of the forty correspondents who are here. The room is occupied in part as a restaurant. and that makes it a public place. It is on the ground-floor and the entrance is on a level with the sidewalk. The correspondents were at work at their tables, and two operators were handling the copy as fast as it was handed in. Three men came in from the street whose appearance and manner showed them to have been laboring-men. These three stepped behind one of the operators and read over his shoulder what a correspondent had written. He followed the operator as he turned several pages, and then said to his companions: "That sort of stuff oughtn't to be allowed to go out of Homestead. It isn't friendly to our side. The man who wrote that ought to be given fifteen minutes to leave town.'

"Who wrote it?" grunted one of the men.
"I'll see," said the man who had appointed himself censor, and he watched the operator until the last page was reached, on which was written the correspondent's name. He told his companions and one of them pretended to jot it down.

"Who is he?" asked one. "That's him; that little - writing over there at the table. They made a mental picture of the correspondent and walked out, and in ten minutes the three men were surrounded by a

crowd of their own kind on a corner, and some of the language that was used is the sort that never appears in print. "It is all quiet at Homestead." A little later the writer walked down the street alone, and stopping on a corner long enough to arouse the suspicion of a group of "laborers" one of them approached and asked, "What is your business here!"

there for the Chicago Tribune. "Where are your credentials?" The correspondent had none, but in-formed the group that he could be identified by several gentlemen at the telegraph

The correspondent replied that he was

"How many of you fellows is up heref It's getting pretty thin-this newspaper correspondent business." The correspondent repeated that he could establish his claim. "Why don't you get something and wear

it, so we will know who you are? You had better go and get some credentials if you want to stay here.' The man who did this talking was a foreigner. The correspondent walked away, and as he walked in a town in a great State in his own country, the old story rang in his cars: "It is all quiet at Homestead."

## HADES ON WATER.

One of the Pinkertons Gives His Experience on the Barges During the Fight, CHICAGO, July 10 .- A number of the Pinkerton men who were in the fight at Homestead returned to this city last evening. One of them told a reporter a thrilling story of their experience on the barges. "It was a place of torment," said he. "Men were lying around, wounded and bleeding and piteously begging for some one to give them a drink of water, but no one dared to get a drop, although water was all around us. We dared not move for fear of the sharpshooters on shore. We were hungry. too, although there was plenty to eat on the barges, but the fear of being shot in going And then the booming of the cannon, the bursting of dynamite bombs, the burning of oil on the river and the yells and shouts on the shore made our position and tortures appalling. It is a wonder we did not all go crazy or commit suicide. Some of the men were greatly affected, and on our

way here one man became crazy and kept

shouting: 'O don't kill me! For God's

sake, don't kill me!' and when near Cleveland he jumped from the train, and, it is said, was killed.' The men were all taken from Pittsburg to New York, from which city the Chicagoans returned. One of the crew on the train on which they came in, said to the reporter: "Every one of them appeared to have been caught in the shuffle and hurt some way way or other. Blackened eyes were most popular in the party, with broken or bruised heads a close second. Some of the poor fellows limped, while others were unable to use their arms and hands on account of cuts and bruises. I don't know how it was before our crew got hold of the men, but after we took them they could not have been more uneasy and frightened if the train had gone down through bridge. This feeling increased as train approached Chicago. Some of the men seemed to have gotten it into their heads that a mob was waiting here to receive them and give them another dose like they got down East. When the train got to South Chicago one man, who saw the coast was clear, got up and left, and he was followed by a dozen others, the lot of them scampering off in different directions. This was repeated at all the stations as far as Twenty-second street, except when an unusual sized crowd happened to show up on the platform. Then our passengers crouched down in their seats. I tell you I felt sorry for

"Did any of the men tell you how they happened to go to Homestead?" "I talked to a number of them, and they nearly all said they had been misled, and many of them seemed to bitterly repent having gone into the service at ail. You could not get one of them back there if you gave him the whole steel-works."

#### PROTEST OF WORKINGMEN. Chicagoans Denounce the Pinkertons and De-

mand the Prosecution of Carnegie. CHICAGO, July 10.—The workingmen turned out en masse to-day in response to a call from the various labor leaders to "protest against the outrages committed by the Pinkertons at Homestead." The meeting was held in Vorwartz Turner Hall, and over six hundred men were preaent. The German element predominated at the meeting. Two chairmen-William Holmes for the English-speaking portion of the audience, and August Nelson for the German, presided over the meeting. Mr. and made a few remarks, denouncing the

tions had been prepared, and he proceeded Whereas, the present criminal system which concentrates aggregated wealth in the hands of a few non-producers, and r be thousands of wealth-producing siaves of their birthrights—
the right to labor and to receive the results of their toil—has again borne its legitimate fruit of blood at Homestead, Pa., where the producers

Pinkertons in vehement language. Mr.

Holmes announced the following resolu-

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of untold millions have been shot down by hired mercenaries of greedy capitalists, and Whereas, The shooting down of striking workingmen by hired thugs, at the command of capitalists, is contrary to the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence, and a great men-ace to liberty, therefore be it Resolved, That this mass-meeting of citizens

of various foreign nations and native-born Americans protest against the policy which places lives and liberties of wealth-producers in the hands of greedy, soulless corporations.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of universal peace we rejoice that the Homestead workers received their invaders in a manner befitting freemen who have homes and rights to

Resolved, That we protest against and condemn the employment of Pinkerton or any other armed tools of capital to overawe and shoot down the poor, and we demand that William and Robert Pinkerton, Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick be prosecuted and held criminally liable for the murders perpetrated at Homestead.

Afterward another resolution, along with the above, was adopted and ordered telegraphed to the strikers at Homestead. It contained these words:

Resolved. That we tender to our fellow-labor-ers our moral, and financial, and physical sup-

In his speech, Chairman Holmes held that the Republican party was responsible for the riot and bloodshed, and he added: "It is fortunate Pennsylvania has not a Republican Governor; if such was the case troops would not be kept away from the strikers at this time. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, at a

meeting to-day, adopted resolutions denouncing the Pinkertons and favoring the organization of armed bodies of workingmen; also offering financial and physical

# CARNEGIE INTERVIEWED.

He Deplores the Trouble and Says It Did Not Happen at the Old Works. NEW YORK, July 9 .- A dispatch to the Herald from London says: "Andrew Carnegie, who received the news of the riot at Homestead simultaneously with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, has been on a two days' coaching tour with a party of friends, their destination being Bannoch Lodge, Mr. Carnegie's Scotch seat, which is situated forty miles from Perth. The coach, with its party of occupants on board, rattled up to the Dunalastair Hotel vesterday. When Mr. Carnegie was asked if he had anything to say as to the condition of affairs at his works he said: 'The strike is most deplorable, and the news of the disaster, when it reached me at Aberdeen, grieved me more than I can tell you, It came on me like a thunderbolt in a clear sky. I must positively decline to enter into any discussion as to the merits or demerits of the case. All I will say is that the strike did not take place in the old Carnegie works, but the difficulty has been entirely in the recently acquired works."

Among the Americans in London is John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who owns extensive works at Springfield, O. In the course of a conversation on the subject of the strike he said: "The Democratic party could not have prayed for a better iliustration of the sham of protection than that which is now held up to view at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie has gone before Confor the past twenty years with his doctrine of protection, and like a good, subservient body Congress has always given him what be desired. He has advocated and received protection ad nauseam, but his theories, instead of proving a blessing to the workmen, who were first and foremost in his philanthropic mind, have found their practical answer in the bullets of the Pinkertons' Winchesters, I, too, am a manufacturer on a large scale," adds Mr. Bookwalter, "and I send my products to compete with the markets of the world. I am not staggering under the oppression of a pretective tariff, but I am obliged to pay heav! duties on my raw material. Still I am not called upon to enforce reduced wages, simply because I am satisfied with reasonable

THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

How the Strike at Homestead Is Being Handled for the Papers.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. The work of the newspaper men at Homestead the past few days has never been equaled on such an occasion as the present trouble. No class of men have worked